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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 13, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 90
Humidity

July 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 88 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 75 71

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.84—

7993 日大初月六

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

六拜禮 號三十月七英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL KORNILOFF REAPPEARS.

Willing to Lead Army Against the Germans.

London, July 11.
An undated telegram from Moscow states that General Korniloff has issued a proclamation declaring that he is willing to acknowledge the power of the Soviet and that he will command an Army against the Germans; also that he will negotiate for Allied assistance against Germany.

General Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force and asks the population of the Don district to receive him as a friend.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL ENTERTAINED.

Some Interesting Statements.

London, July 10.
Mr. Asquith, entertaining Admiral Sims at the National Liberal Club, said that President Wilson had done more than any statesman to concentrate the minds of men on a League of Nations. Our dominating world-wide aim, whose practical embodiment was most urgent, was a constructive problem of international statecraft.

Admiral Sims emphasized that the safe transport of the million American troops was due, most largely, to the British Navy and mercantile marine. The submarine menace was now ended. Admiral Sims said that he dined with the King on Tuesday. His Majesty, telling him reports from the Western Front, said it was impossible to exaggerate the influence of the American forces' success, fighting alongside the Australians. One Australian officer, questioned, was most enthusiastic about the Americans. Admiral Sims, referring to the previous fighting of the American Marines, when they were badly cut up, said that some of the wounded, questioned, stated that they were a little afraid of the Boche before they met him, but they found that the Boche would not stand up and fight man for man. He was good enough behind a machine-gun, but was afraid of cold steel.

DEFEAT OF SUBMARINISM.

Admiral Jellicoe on His Prophecy.

London, July 11.
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at Southampton and referring to his February prophecy that submarine warfare would be defeated by August, said that ships were not being sunk as fast as they were built, while submarines were being sunk faster than what he meant by the defeat of submarine warfare. He was confident that the German losses would not grow less.

THE ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

London, July 11.
A wireless Austrian official message states:—We have organised a new defensive line in Albania.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Gains Increased.

London, July 11.
A French communique states:—We increased our gains during the night on the outskirts of the forest of Ritz and took possession of the village of Corry entirely from Corry station to the chateau and the farm of St. Paul. We took fifty of the enemy prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH AND BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, July 11.
A French communique reports: South of the Aisne the infantry finally overcame the enemy resistance at different points. We captured La Grille Farm, the quarries north of Chavigny and a farm eastwards. Our patrols reached Longpont and entered the northern part of Corry taking prisoners. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We slightly improved our positions eastward of Bretonneux and prisoners several in successful raids on Morris and Feutbert. Hostile artillery is active astride the Somme.

BANKING AMALGAMATIONS.

London, July 11.
The "Daily Express" states that Barclay's London and Provincial and the South-Western Banks have amalgamated, controlling total accounts of £212,000,000. The "Daily Chronicle" says a rumour is busy in the city regarding possible amalgamations, including the London, City and Midland and the London Joint Stock Banks, and also that Lloyd's Bank is about to come to a working arrangement with the National Bank of India. The British Bank of South America entered into a working arrangement with the London Provincial and South-Western Bank some weeks ago.

MACEDONIA AND ALBANIA.

London, July 11.
A French Eastern communique states: Notwithstanding the costly defeats at Cerna Bend yesterday the enemy to-day re-attacked north of Monastir and was again repulsed. We continued our advance in conjunction with the Italians, south of Dovoil in Albania. We captured Căsqipere and Koenica peak, the Austrians retiring in disorder along the Tomorica valley. We are pursuing.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL ATTACKED.

London, July 11.
The "Times" correspondent at Buenos Aires says that strikers at Villa Constitución attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters, where he was mistreated. The British Minister has protested.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FAMOUS AIRMAN KILLED.

London, July 11.
The airman Major J. McCudden, V.C., who has won almost every award for valour, has been accidentally killed when flying in France. The son of a warrant officer in the Engineers Major McCudden began as a mechanic and thrice fought Immelman.

CONCESSIONS TO THE ALLIES.

London, July 11.
The "Times" correspondent at Salonika says that concessions have been granted to British and French Financial groups for the drainage and irrigation of the marshes in the Struma and Vardar Valleys respectively.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 11.
The silver market is steady.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN NEW YORK.

Angry Women's Debate.

Hatred of all things German blazed out in the convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor last month in a scene. The occasion was the adoption of the resolution providing for the suppression of all German periodicals and newspapers and the exclusion of the German language during the period of the war.

The sole opponent of the measure was Miss Edith Reiffert, a lawyer and the former President of the Society of German-American Women, which before the entrance of America into the war raised large sums for Germany. The Society is no longer active.

Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the measure, sponsored by the Americanisation Committee. These said German publications were "easy vehicles for misrepresentation of fact, for subtle, undermining of loyalty and seditious propaganda." It asked rigid censorship of all publications, in any language, whose influence is doubtful and in any way tending to affect the nation's moral, as a menace to American honour and safety and her safe conduct of the war.

"I believe every true American would rather listen all day to loyal sentiments expressed in the German language than to seditious expressions in English, but we are at war—we are in a fight with everything that is German in the country!" cried Mrs. W. Sporburg, Chairman of the Americanisation Committee.

Pandemonium broke loose. The women cheered and applauded. Mrs. Sporburg continued:—"The only way to go into the real fight is to rouse your own fighting spirit and to let the enemy know it. That is what they mean by keeping up your own moral and undermining the other fellow's. If Germany knows we repudiate everything German—its Kultur, its traditions, its customs, its very language—it will know that we mean business, that we mean vigilance, that we mean victory."

While the 1,500 women who jammed the ballroom were pouring their enthusiasm, Miss Reiffert rose. She began:—"Two Senators in the United States Senate repudiated the suggestion to suppress German newspapers because it is un-American, un-democratic."

She was interrupted by loud and continued hissing. "You put yourselves in the category of snakes when you hiss," continued Miss Reiffert, facing the enemy. "Remember you hissed Mrs. Simon 'Baruch' when she spoke for anti-Suffrage."

Ories came from all parts of the room, while Mrs. John Francis Yawger, the President, pounded for order.

Miss Reiffert's continued remonstrances, amid shrieks of "Out of order!" "Question!" were concluded by Mrs. Sporburg, who exclaimed:—"The only question is whether the Federation wishes to endorse the suppression of German publications."

"I call for a rising vote," declared Mrs. Yawger, and the whole assemblage, with the single exception of Miss Reiffert, rose. "Confess!" cried Mrs. Yawger sharply, and alone Miss Reiffert stood.

"I wish to be put on record," said Miss Reiffert, in a voice that was tremulous, "as opposed to this resolution. I am most loyal to my country, but this resolution is not just to German-Americans. It is against the democratic principles of my country."

The air was full of ories. Mrs. Bello De Rivera, Honorary President, stepped to the front of the platform and asked Miss Reiffert, "What is your country?" "Yes, what is your country?" "You meant that America was your country, did you not?" asked Mrs. De Rivera or Miss Reiffert.

"I meant that," responded Miss Reiffert, distinctly. "I have no other country." Mrs. Ray Emory Fletcher had said aloud that she ought to be reported to the authorities. Other women threatened to report her. When Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said William Hohenzollern ought to be made Honorary Chairman of the Americanisation Committee, since no man had done so much to unite the 100,000,000 in this country of all races and creeds, Jew and Christian, indiscreetly in Americanism, Miss Reiffert left the convention. The Rabbi shouted this message to the Kaiser as she departed:—"The war was made by Germany; peace is going to be made by America. The Kaiser broke peoples and made war; peoples are going to break Kaisers and make peace."

British Consular Change.

According to the *Manchurian Daily News*, Mr. H. G. Parlett, H.M. Consul at Dairen, has been transferred to the British Embassy, Tokio. Mr. Parlett has been in Dairen over eleven years.

Marriage.

The marriage of Mr. O. van Stellingwerff, of the Standard Oil Company, and Miss Theresa Bassell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Bassell, of Tongshan, was solemnized at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, on the 30th ult.

ARCHITECTS AS ARBITRATORS.

An Interesting Hongkong Decision.

A very interesting judgment was given in Chambers yesterday by the Chief Justice, (Sir William R. Davies), on the question of architects acting as arbitrators under building contracts. The issue is between Ho To-tang, trading as Ho Kin-tuck, of 213, Queen's Road East, contractor, and Chek Hok-tung, of 42, Tung Street, also a contractor. A contract was entered into between the parties in December, 1916, whereby the plaintiff agreed to level certain building sites, and build fourteen houses. He proceeded to carry out the work and supply all the material until February 13 of this year, when he was served with a notice in writing by the defendant, putting an end to the contract, thereby being prevented from completing the work. He had performed work of construction to the value of \$49,480.48 and had also supplied materials to the value of \$12,741.60, making a total sum of \$62,222.08. He had been paid some from time to time amounting to \$11,000, and he is now claiming the balance of \$50,702.08.

The case has not yet come on for public hearing, but the defendant took out a summons seeking for a stay of proceedings, pending reference to arbitration, as provided for in the contract. This summons was heard in Chambers by the Chief Justice, and the judgment now given is upon this point. Mr. Eldon Potter, (instructed by Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., (instructed by Messrs. Denny and Bowley) for the defendant.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that in all building contracts there was a clause providing that all disputes arising between the parties should be referred to the architect for arbitration, the architect in this case being Mr. Raven. The plaintiff, opposing arbitration, alleges that the architect will be a necessary witness in the proceedings and that to constitute him arbitrator will involve him being judge and witness. That clause in contracts had the peculiarity of the person designated as arbitrator being the agent to one of the parties. Numerous cases were quoted in the library arising on the point and he stated that the effect of the decisions is that where an architect has two duties to perform, i.e., to superintend and control the work and to act as arbitrator, no honest exercise of his functions in the one capacity will disqualify him from acting in the other capacity. Two things were clear; the Court had full discretion in the matter, and that it was for the plaintiff to show the dispute should not be referred to arbitration.

In the present case, there were several points in dispute, such as the improper laying of the foundations, although the plaintiff alleges that he did the work in accordance with the architect's instructions. Defendant replied that the alterations required were necessary solely through the neglect of the plaintiff to comply with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances. Plaintiff said that the walls, as originally built, were frequently inspected by the architect, and there were several other matters in dispute, one including the penalty for over-time. His Lordship thought that the issues were quite clear, and he had no doubt that the person who could speak as to the character of the work in the light of the contract, and to the reasons for refusing

to issue the certificates upon which payments were to be made, was the architect. If the case were heard in Court, he would be a most material witness on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Jenkin had denied that that would be the case and contended that for purposes of arbitration he would not be an essential witness, that he was entitled to use the knowledge he had gained of the transaction, that the certificates were refused by him in the performance of his duty, and that there was nothing to prevent him from acting justly.

Having cited a number of legal decisions on the point at issue, his Lordship said that it was quite clear from the affidavits before him that the contractor sought to place upon the architect the entire responsibility for the work complained of and also alleges that the refusal by the architect to issue certificates was unjustifiable and in breach of the building agreement. That responsibility was disclaimed by the architect, who had to justify his withholding of the certificates. The defendant justified the architect's action and said that the certificates were withheld because the work was not progressing to the architect's satisfaction. That might raise a question of law on the construction of the contract, but there was a very substantial dispute between the architect and the contractor, which, according to the plaintiff's allegations, went to the bottom of the whole dispute. He (His Lordship) did not think that he ought to allow it to be tried by the architect, whose conduct, as to whether his refusal to issue certificates was justified, was a material point in dispute. He was also clearly of opinion that the cross-examination of the architect would be essential for the proper determination of the case, and, in the language of the Master of the Rolls, in *Freeman's* it was impossible to allow the arbitrator to be cross-examined by one of the parties to the arbitration. The conclusion which he had arrived at cast no star upon the absolute integrity of Mr. Raven. To confer on him the duties of arbitrator in the dispute would be to put him in an entirely anomalous position, having regard to the dual position involved of a judge and witness. It was suggested that if the architect is an essential witness in the case then he must be so in every building dispute and so the arbitration clause is a nullity. The same argument was put forward in *Blackwell's* case, when Lord Justice Moulton remarked "a court is quite capable of judging what is the substance of the dispute" and clearly each case must depend on the particular circumstances, and he was satisfied that in this case the arbitrator cannot impartially deal with the dispute.

The judgment concluded:—The summons is dismissed. The defendant is, however, justified in asking for the decision of the Court, and the costs will be the costs in the cause.

Not a Dangerous Character.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an elderly Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dagger. A hukong said the dagger was found concealed in defendant's luggage as he was boarding the Hoi Ming. Defendant admitted the ownership of the dagger and said he had it long ago, when he was in America. Inspector Browne said defendant had only recently arrived in the Colony. He had no reason to believe the old man was a dangerous character. His Worship discharged the man with a warning.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER FINED.

Oversight Regarding Aeroplane Advertisements.

One of the two summonses against Mr. Charles G. Grey, editor of the *Aeroplane*, and the General Publishing Co., Ltd., Brema-buildings, was withdrawn at Bow-street recently. On the second summons a fine of \$50 was imposed in each case, with 15 guineas costs against the company.

The charge against Mr. Grey and the company was that they published in the *Aeroplane* on April 10 information respecting the place of manufacture of aeroplanes, contrary to the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Sir Archibald Bodkin, who prosecuted, said that on March 29 Mr. Grey was informed by the Press Bureau that it was undesirable that advertisements of aeroplanes factories should be accompanied by illustrations of the exact locality of the works indicated. In the issue of the *Aeroplane* of April 10 there appeared an advertisement illustration with regard to which it was now acknowledged there had been some oversight.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, defending, explained that Mr. Grey did not deal with the advertisements, and he promised on his behalf and on behalf of the company that every possible precaution should be taken in future.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

Baron Sakatani's Views.

Baron Sakatani, who has been making a tour of inspection in China in connection with the currency reform, has arrived at Kobe. Speaking to a representative of the *Yamato* Baron Sakatani said:—

"The currency reform in China is as difficult as the restoration of peace between the South and North. Roughly speaking, there is in circulation in China Yen 200,000,000 convertible and Yen 100,000,000 non-convertible notes and the latter, though accepted at par in Peking, are accepted only at a discount—sometimes as much as 40 per cent—in other districts. In some places these notes are absolutely refused and they cease to be legal tender. The loss and inconvenience resulting from such a state of affairs may well be imagined."

"The first step toward the realisation of currency reform in China would be a complete unification between paper, hard, and subsidiary currency so that the reform may be carried out on a definite basis. Nothing can be said at present as to whether it will be advisable for China to adopt either a gold or silver standard. For the present the adoption of a gold standard will be very difficult on account of an embargo placed on the export of gold by several countries though the embargo will be removed sooner or later. Of course a gold standard is preferable to a silver standard but, judging from the history of currency reform in Japan, the latter may be adopted while the necessary preparations for a standard are completed. The existing mint in China is of a limited scale and much can hardly be expected of it. If the Chinese Government agreed to follow my suggestions regarding currency reform I shall continue to be engaged as financial adviser to China."

GENERAL NEWS.

Two Kinds of Germans.
There were two totally different kinds of people in Germany—the Scandinavians, or long-headed people, and the Slav, or the people who belonged to Central and South Germany—said Professor Keith at the Royal Institution recently. All the great men Germany had produced belonged to the latter kind.

Converted Conscience Man.
A letter was read at Birmingham Tribunal from a teacher who, as a conscientious objector, was granted exemption in November 1915 on condition that he went to Holland and worked for the War Victims' Relief Committee. From what he had seen, he wrote, he had changed his views, and was returning to England to enlist. The man later appeared before the tribunal, and was warmly congratulated on his decision.

Lucky Crossing Sweeper.
To enable him to take a holiday every year, Miss Harriet A. Mortimore, of Laxham-gardens, W., bequeathed £300 to Arthur Lynch, a one-legged crossing-sweeper, of Harlesden, the money to be invested in an annuity. This is the second bequest to a crossing-sweeper in a week. Miss Mortimore, who left £44,630, also bequeathed \$1,000 to her butler, £2,000 for anti-rvivisection work, and £20 for the maintenance of her pet dogs and cats.

£40,000 Bequest to Churches.
Besides several specific bequests for religious and charitable purposes, ranging from £5,000 downwards, Mr. A. O. Bowdler, manufacturing chemist, of Blackburn, left £40,000 to the Lancashire Congregational Union. This is to form a fund for assisting the poorer churches and their ministers. The rest of his estate of £158,784, after providing for various bequests, will eventually go to the Congregational Union of England and Wales for the same purpose.

Coloured Water as Whisky.
Complaints have been received by the police from all parts of London about the sale of coloured water as whisky. Soldiers about to return to the front are the principal victims, and it is said that as much as 15s. a bottle has been obtained in many cases. Two men, charged at Old-street as "suspected persons," had 35 bottles of what purported to be a well-known brand of whisky in the bottom of a van. It was alleged that they were offering it for sale at 7s. 6d. a bottle, and they were remanded for inquiries.

Unable to Live on £500 a Year.
In supporting an application by Dr. Reid, assistant superintendent of Brompton Infirmary, for an increase of salary, which stood at £500 a year, Dr. Bell, the chief medical officer, said that Dr. Reid informed him that he was unable to live on his salary and was drawing upon savings. Dr. Reid had to pay house rent and heavy rates and taxes, and to provide a servant at an enhanced remuneration, being a married man with children. The Guardian regretted that they could not agree to the application.

The Nation More Religious.
Sir A. Griffiths Boscawen, M.P., at a Mansion House meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance, said that there had been a greater turning towards God in prayer during the last few weeks than there had been for a very long time. He believed that those prayers had contributed to the averting of the disaster that threatened us, just as the holding up of the Patriarch's arms in prayer had caused the Israelites to prevail against their enemies. "We have all got to be Christians if we are going to win the war."

Fewer Hours, Better Output.
Close investigation of the causes of fatigue among munition workers has led Dr. H. M. Vernon to the conclusion that "long hours do not give the best output." At University College he said that, in order to obtain the maximum output, the hours must not be so long as to produce over fatigue. "Workers when employed long hours get into the habit of going slow," he remarked, "in order that they may last out." As to overtime work, it is essentially wasteful and physiologically unsound, according to Dr. Vernon, who claims that Lord Leverhulme's suggestion of two shifts of six hours, has much to recommend it.

NOTICES.



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New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"ABERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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WANTED.—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms, with all conveniences. Reply stating terms etc. to Box 1406 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent completely FURNISHED HOUSE, for a period of 6 months or more. Answers giving particulars to Box 1401 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at King Edward Hotel, room 41, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. PHILIPPINE HAND MADE L.M. BRODERIES, Pearlline dresses and Blouse fronts, Ladies', Children's, and Infants' lingerie. Made up blouses and children's dresses a SPECIALITY. Latest styles and original designs. Lady just arrived from Manila, selling at very cheap prices.

NOTICES.

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AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

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NOTICES.

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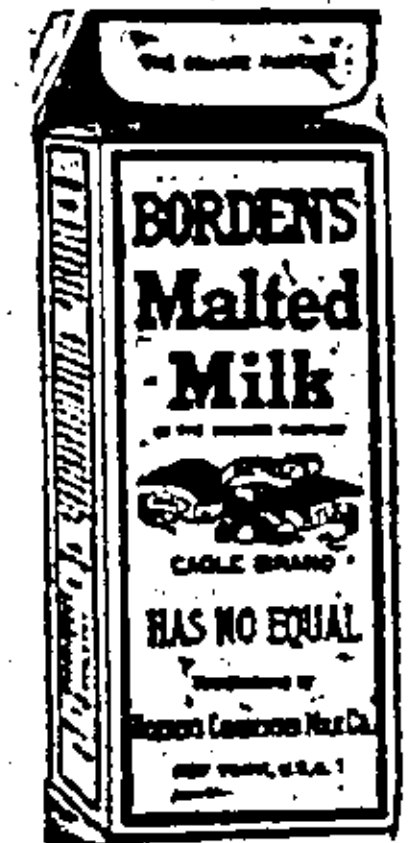
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NOTICE.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association:
Mr. U. SUGA Mr. J. HONDA
Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. S. HONDA
24 Queen's Road Central.



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BIRTH.
EVANS.—On 13th. instant at the Peak Hospital, the wife of F.W.S. Evans, of a daughter. (prematurely).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

BRITISH POST-WAR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In one of our notes in yesterday's issue we called attention to the Prime Minister of Australia's virile utterance before the British Producers' Organisation in London, regarding British pre-war economic conditions and what will have to be done at the conclusion of the war if we desire to maintain our commercial prosperity and profit by the lessons which the war has taught us, particularly by the knowledge that has come to us of Germany's unscrupulousness in commerce, as in other matters. As we stated, Mr. Hughes did not mince matters in his speech, and though what he had to say may be to some not wholly pleasant reading, it is unquestionably the right sort of "straight talk" in the circumstances. Mr. Hughes has often spoken on this subject, of which he is rightly recognised as an expert. He still maintains what few will question, namely, that it is a matter of absolute necessity for the British Empire to organise industrially and economically if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. To win the war, as Mr. Hughes points out, without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions, would mean that we should "clasp empty hands." Very pertinent is the question which Mr. Hughes puts when he asks: "How can this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by numerous virile populations united by ties of self-interest as well as of race and of common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity?" He rightly concludes that "upon the conditions which guarantee a profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and under good conditions; upon the development of land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence of the Empire and every part of it, absolutely rests."

It is unquestionably the case, as we pointed out yesterday, that Germany was making very serious inroads into our commercial prosperity and that she was doing so by unscrupulous methods which only the war has disclosed. This, however, makes little difference to the situation. Germany's peaceful penetration, we are reminded, had honeycombed our industrial life to such an extent that we were trading not entirely for our own advantage but for Germany's also. Lack of organisation in our Imperial affairs was to a very large extent the cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Mr. Hughes is so profoundly stirred by the muddle into which our haphazard methods had brought us that he utters the solemn warning which every Briton would do well to take to heart, namely, that unless in the new economic environment after the war we are not adequately equipped "we shall surely perish." Only a supreme effort can enable us to rise superior to the effects of the terrible disaster and the united strength of the Empire will be needed if we are to retrieve our enormous losses in treasure alone. Our war indebtedness, as shown by the facts supplied by Mr. Hughes, is truly stupendous, having already reached no less than eight billions sterling, to which has to be added the interest on this tremendous sum, many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities.

As Mr. Hughes said, consideration of these facts should lead us to the conclusion that we were in for "a pretty bad time." For it must be borne in mind that post-war burdens can be met only by post-war reforms such as those outlined by Mr. Hughes. Neither eloquence nor resolutions can solve the problem, we are reminded. A fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced, and the co-operation of organised labour was absolutely essential. And these post-war reforms will not begin or end with tariff reform. Every industry, as is pointed out, must be dealt with as circumstances demand, and if a duty is necessary, why not have it? This seems to us to be the commonsense way of dealing with our thorny fiscal question, and it is one which the nation is likely to be found ready to accept. The war has taught us many things and the last lesson is that which seems to be the principal object which Mr. Hughes has in view, namely, that the whole Empire, strives towards better organisation, its irrevocable resources put to the best advantage, our responsibilities individually and collectively realised, and a united effort made to utilise to the best purpose the knowledge which we now possess and the means at our disposal. Only by such effort can we hope to overcome and rise superior to the war's tremendous burdens and place the Empire on a proper economic footing.

"Local Operations."

In a war like the present, we are rather apt to overlook or under-estimate the value of local operations. We have no contracted the habit of "thinking in battalions" that unless there is a big offensive under way, our inclination is to jump to the conclusion that nothing is being done. But if we stop to think, we shall realise that what have been termed "pin-pricks" serve a very useful purpose after all. We are reminded of that by the announcement now made that in less than a month's "local operations" the French have captured no fewer than 5,400 prisoners, including sixty officers. And what our gallant Allies have done is no doubt equalled by the British also, for the wires of late have brought almost daily news of successful British ventures of this type. But figures like this give no account of the strategic value of these operations which have improved many a weak point in the Allied line. When we take all the factors into consideration, we must come to the conclusion that these little happenings are having a by no means unimportant bearing on the general campaign.

In Albania.

Turning to another war theatre, the developments which are taking place in Albania are of a most gratifying character. There we see the Italian and French troops pushing forward on a front of no less than eighty miles, their immediate operations being a sequel to steady pressure wisely exerted during the past two months. There is in this success every evidence of a most beneficial measure of Allied co-ordination, for besides the Franco-Italian military forces, British monitors are also co-operating on the coastal sector. It would seem that the Austrians in this theatre of the war are pretty much in the unhappy position in which their brethren found themselves in Italy recently, for the latest news tells of a continuation of the Allied advance and of the enemy retreating in disorder. This gaining of the upper hand in Albania comes as a fitting counterpart to the recent Italian drive on their own soil and it provides further demonstration of the fact that the Austrians are in a bad way and have very little heart to fight, wherever they may be.

A Cheering Outlook.

Proceeding to take a glance at the war situation as a whole, it is certainly distinctly encouraging at the present moment. There are no immense operations in progress, admittedly, but wherever we look we can find evidence in support of the point that the Allies are on the ascendancy while the Central Powers are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on the war. The Germans are losing precious time by delaying their offensive in the West, they are troubled with differences of opinion in high quarters, while the newest developments in Russia are not all to their liking and may well lead to a diversion of military strength to that particular sphere. Austria is smarting under her recent defeat and is having her burdens added to by poor harvests and heavy floods. In short, things appear to be going all wrong for the Central Powers, the temper of whose leaders cannot be improved by the certain knowledge that the Entente Powers are profiting from the inactivity and growing troubles of the enemy to build up their strength for the decisive days that lie ahead. The Allies' confidence is rising; the enemy's is declining. Soon we should be at the turning of the ways.

Flying Men Killed.

At inquests on flying men, it was stated that Second-Lieutenant John D. Baird, of Freetown, while manoeuvring in Essex at 6,000 ft., and Second-Lieutenant W. E. Le Feuvre, of a training squadron, while instructing, fell and were killed; and a Canadian Cadet W. W. Wait, twenty-six, was drowned through the machine he was in nose-diving into Eelree Reservoir.

DAY BY DAY.

TO THOROUGHLY SUPPRESS A FALSEHOOD, SMOTHER IT WITH SILENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the commencement of the second phase of the Somme Battle by the British troops.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

The Medical List.
The name of Dr. Ma Chi-ki is added to the Register of Medical Practitioners.

Land Sale.
Eight inland lots of Crown land situate at Aberdeen are to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on the 29th instant. The upset premium for the whole of the lots is \$7,794.

Assaulting a Coolie.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting a coolie. It was stated that defendant knocked complainant down and then assaulted him with a brick. Defendant was sent to prison for seven days' hard labour.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 113 degrees Long. E and 19 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown.

His Excellency's Private Secretary.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur George Marchison Fletcher to act as his Private Secretary, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Richard Arthur Brasenon Ponsonby Fane or until further notice.

A Boy's Theft.
A small boy was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a bag from a little girl at Shaikwan yesterday. Defendant denied the offence, saying it was another small boy who was responsible for the theft. His Worship thought the case proved and ordered that the boy receive nine strokes of the birch.

Back from Canada.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver. Defendant said he had recently arrived from Canada. A Chinese constable said the revolver was concealed in a tea caddy. Defendant said he had been working in Canada for 16 years, and he intended taking the revolver with him into the country. A fine of \$200 was imposed.

Control of Money-Changers.
The following additional condition is added to the conditions of all money changers' licences made by the Governor in Council:—"5. Every money changer shall exhibit in a conspicuous place on the premises where his business as money changer is carried on every notice regarding the currency of the Colony which may have been sent to him by the Colonial Treasurer or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs."

"The Ginks."
It will be seen from our advertising columns that "The Ginks," who have had such a successful season at the Victoria Theatre, are giving a special performance at the Mount Austin Regimental Theatre on Tuesday next, under the patronage of Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., and officers of the 25th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. The performance will be open to the public, and an opportunity is thus given Peak residents to see this bright and talented little Company.

Port Regulation.
The following further addition has been made to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong published in the Gazette of 3rd August, 1914:—At the end of section (c) of Part I insert the following:—"(vii.) When a south-westerly gale is blowing and the Chief Examining Officer finds that it is impossible to board ships using the western entrance in the proper examination anchorage, vessels are to be examined under the lee of Green Island."

A JAPANESE MURDER.

Mystery Solved After Ten Years.

Over ten years ago—to be precise, on December 27th, 1907, the mutilated body of a woman was discovered in a trunk at Hayaki railway station, in Nagasaki prefecture. The police in Nagasaki prefecture and subsequently throughout the country endeavoured to solve the mystery and trace the murderer, but without success. The authorities placed an embargo on all reference to the case in the newspapers, and have been patiently making investigations during the last ten years. The mystery has now been unravelled, and those editors who were impatiently waiting for permission to publish something about the affair were greatly relieved a couple of days ago to learn that the ban had been removed.

On December 8th, 1907, a man appeared at Nagasaki station and arranged to send a trunk by train to Hayaki. The trunk was duly sent to that station, but as no one came to claim it, it was put in the luggage room. An offensive smell which soon became very noticeable led the railway officials to open it, when they were horrified to find the murdered body of a woman.

The wide activities of the police in endeavouring to clear up the mystery were fruitless until nine years later. In May of last year it was ascertained that the murdered woman was the wife of a man named Nogami Kanichi, who had died a few years ago. Nogami formerly lived in Kobe, and was an ex-convict, but succeeded in getting an important position at the Japan Match Company, of Kobe, by concealing his record. He was gradually promoted and about 1907 was in charge of general affairs in the match company's office. With improvement of his position he became affluent, and with his success, he became addicted to loose living. At this time he was 42 years of age, and had a 17 year old daughter by his wife Yoshi, whose body was discovered at Hayaki.

Among the geisha patronised by Nogami was one named Kuroda Masa, of Fukuwara, Kobe. He wanted to get her as his wife, and accordingly divorced Yoshi, who was given a sum of ¥2,000 as a divorce allowance. Yoshi, however, strongly protested against the geisha taking her place, but was compelled to live in a separate house, while Nogami lived with the geisha and his daughter. A few months later his daughter committed suicide with an actor at Kōmaki, Kaga province. It seems that trouble then recurred between Nogami and his divorced wife, and according to the result of police investigations, he strangled her at his house at Aratamechi on the night of December 5th, 1907, or twenty-two days before her body was discovered in a trunk at the railway station.

Before the police could obtain any clue to the murder case, however the murderer had died of consumption at his villa at Akashi in 1909. After his death the geisha, Kuroda Masa, became the wife of the proprietor of the Hatanote Hotel at Tatsuno. All these particulars had been obtained by the police up to May of last year, when Masa was arrested and sent to Nagasaki on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. The murdered woman had two younger brothers named Ko-ya, ahei Seimon and Kobayashi Umeo, the latter an inveterate drunkard. The police also tried to arrest these men but though Kobayashi Seimon was arrested it was found that the other man was dead. The police suspected that both men were concerned in the murder, as they were badly in need of money at that time. The former geisha and Kobayashi Seimon have since been under preliminary examination, but on the 13th instant both were acquitted on the ground of "insufficiency of evidence."

According to the theory of the police, Nogami Kanichi strangled his wife with the assistance of Kobayashi Umeo, her younger brother, who died some years ago. Umeo is believed to have been the man who went to Nagasaki with the body in a trunk and sent it to Hayashi. Thus a murder mystery of ten years' standing has now been unravelled, and a sordid story it is.—J. C.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 20, 1893.)

The Dollar.
July 13.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8.

Mr. Laprak's Death.
July 14.—By the sudden though not altogether unforeseen decease of Mr. John Stewart Laprak, Hongkong and indeed the whole of the Far East has lost one of the finest specimens of British manhood, a conspicuous leader in the commercial world, a never-failing benefactor in the cause of charity, a staunch patron of sport in all branches, and, in short, a big-hearted, whole-souled gentleman.

Kowloon Mosquitoes.
July 15.—The microscopist says that a mosquito has 22 teeth. His veracity would not be doubted by residents at Kowloon if he had said 2,222.

At the German Club.
July 16.—There was quite an enjoyable concert at the Club Germania last evening, the only defect noticeable being a niggardly curtailment of the programme. The occasion may have been in honour of the Duke of York and the Princess Mary, for whom "Drums must beat and Trumpets bray" as long as the excitement lasts. To compensate neighbours for any little disarrangement that may have occurred in the family chandeliers and to soothe matters down in a nice friendly way, they sang a musical parody on "God save the Queen."

There now.
Governor's Peak Residence.
July 17.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Bellios, in accordance with notice, moved—"That the Secretary of State be requested by telegram to come to an early decision on the question sanctioning an expenditure of \$60,000 for the erection of a residence at the Peak for his Excellency the Governor." Mr. Obster urged that in the present critical state of finances in Hongkong it was madness to commit the Colony to further expenses, especially for a Peak house, which, as Mr. Bellios ought to know, was more liable to depreciation than almost any other property that could be named. The Governor said it made very little difference to him, as the proposed house would at the usual rate of progress of the P.W.D. be only half-finished during the present reign. Still "Oraign burn" was very poor value for the money. Mr. Whitehead, while admitting that the Governor ought to have a good Peak house to lodge stray Archdukes, etc., strongly objected to spending so much money just now. Besides, the "Mountain Lodge" site was the worst in the Colony, on account of its exposed position. Mr. Bellios said it was the best. On a division, the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Keewick abstained from voting; Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Obster opposed the motion, and the rest supported it.

"P. C. No. 5."
July 18.—Sounds like the headline of a novelette, doesn't it? But it's not; No. 5 is simply the registered number of a box of a "bobby" in the Hongkong Police Force who, lacking the grip and ken of his legitimate duties, must be taught them. Last evening a couple of friends strolled down to witness the military display on the parade ground and quite fifteen minutes before even the bandmen had assembled, and, being absolutely unaware of any restriction regarding positions, took seats on the railing close to Mr. Schmidt's premises. They were hardly seated when up loomed all the offensiveness of east-iron impertinence, blurted some beer-stained ungrammatical order to the effect that the parties were to "clear out of that." One of the twain debated momentarily whether he would resent the insolence of P. O. No. 5 or pursue the more dignified course of taking the man's number with the view of reporting him to Headquarters. Taken on the whole, there is no town in the universe that

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A story is being told of two farmers who walked in the meadows on a Sunday evening in summer. "Ah," said one, "ark 'ee to them church bells. Doant they sound beautiful?" "Hay," asked the other, who was hard of hearing. "What d'ye say?" "Them bells!" the first farmer roared. "Baint they lovely, coming over the meadders?" The deaf one still shook his head. "Can't hear 'ee," he complained. "Wait till them darned bells have stopped ringin'!"

Says the Daily News.—We may be rationed, but we have not ceased to be hospitable. The American Labour delegation was entertained at the House of Commons the day before yesterday at a formal lunch; the Labour Party are entertaining them again to-day. On Thursday the Belgian Trade Committee are the Government's guests at dinner at the Carlton; on Friday the Chambers of Commerce are lunching them at Cleridge's and the Chamber of Shipping are giving them dinner there the same night. Finally, on Monday they are to lunch at the Mansion House as the City's guests. Still a crust or two for a friend.

The total of German losses mounts colossal, but as Mr. Bonar Law remarked in the House recently, an autocracy does not care; a democracy does. Wellington said the same in his day. He could conceive nothing greater than Napoleon at the head of a French army. "But Napoleon had one prodigious advantage—he had no responsibility, he could do as he pleased. No man ever lost more armies than he did; I could not risk a man. I knew that if ever I lost 500 men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the bar of the House of Commons." The Kaiser has Napoleon's "advantage" to-day.

Self-harshing may take on a new development now that a contraption applying the principle of the safety razor to hair-cutting has been invented. Hitherto the feat of cutting one's own hair has been regarded by most men as impossible of achievement. The only person I know to have accomplished it (a correspondent affirms) is the first Earl of Blessington. When staying with the Blessingtons Charles Mathews, the actor, records in a letter to his mother: "Lord Blessington always cuts his own hair!" This appears to have been done because the Earl feared that a barber would trim his locks so closely as to make him run the risk of catching a chill. "Lord Blessington is very susceptible to cold," adds Mathews, "and has a horror of thorough draughts. Count d'Orsay declares that he is able to detect a current of air caused by the key being left crossways in the key-hole of a door."

The motto of the American army is "Thorough." A keen young American officer being appointed to the Staff, on the "Q" side was ordered to learn how rationed reached the British front-line soldier. So he made track for a French resort, scribbled his name on a tin of bully, and then "sat on it" during its peregrinations from dump to dump until, at midnight, it was passed along the front trench boards. Here he saw it "placed out" to men waiting to go over the top who opened and shared its contents. Then he went back to find out how other things were done.

The World's Wheat.
While the world's wheat yield, excluding enemy countries and Russia, last year was 2.3 per cent. less than in 1916, potatoes were 32 per cent. up.

One boat's more excellent or more capable police force than can Hongkong; the men are uniformly courteous and obliging and it is but fair to the better classes in the force that the unnecessarily insolent conduct of No. 5 last evening should be made public. We admire a man who fearlessly does his duty, but attempts at coarse bullying must be nipped in the bud.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Yesterday's Concluding Cases.

At yesterday's sitting of the General Military Service Tribunal, the case was considered of Mr. A. Morley, of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Mr. B. Wylie, Acting General Manager, represented the Company.

The Chairman:—We understand from your papers, Mr. Morley, that neither you nor the Manager of the newspaper, who expresses himself sorry to lose you, asks for exemption.

Mr. Morley:—I ask for no exemption.

The Chairman:—And I think we may assume that Major Morgan does not either?

Major Morgan (laughingly):—No.

The Chairman:—The Manager's letter tells us that the pre-war European staff of the editorial side was four, and that one before yourself has gone to the front. You will make the second, and now only two uniformed men are left in the office and nobody else. Then Mr. Morley you will go, with our best wishes.

Mr. Morley:—Thank you.

Brewer and Co.

In the case of Mr. N. J. Brewer, 22, single, of Brewer and Co., it was stated that at the beginning of the war no Europeans were employed by the firm and to-day Mr. Brewer is the only European, the other members being a Portuguese, a Chinese clerk and two coolies. No one had left for military service.

The Chairman:—What Imperial interests or essential interests of the Colony do you put to us would be injured by your non-exemption?—Only the fact that my going will necessitate the closing of the company. Book-sellers are necessary in the interests of the Colony because people get their education out of books as well as amusement.

But your establishment has been carried on since 1913 to 1918 without a European?—At a loss. It was because the name of Brewer and Co. was going down that I forsook Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and took the business over. Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Tribunal decided to grant three months' exemption.

Union Insurance Society.

The cases were next considered of Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, G. S. Arobbatt and W. R. C. S. Mansfield, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., for whom the Hon. Mr. Holyoak appeared.

The Chairman said it had been put to the Tribunal that this was one of the principal insurance companies of the world and that its head office was in Hongkong. They understood that the business of the Society was mainly marine insurance but a large fire insurance business had been established.

It was also put to the Tribunal that the business was in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony and they would not ask Mr. Holyoak to say anything further with regard to its importance. The only question was whether any individual man could be spared.

The pre-war staff was eleven Europeans, and ten Portuguese and Chinese, while to-day the European staff was seven, including Mr. Ede who was at present away. There had been a large increase in the Portuguese and Chinese staff, from 10 to 24.

Mr. Holyoak remarked the pre-war premium figures were \$700,000, while to-day they were \$2,500,000. The increase in the staff was thus necessary.

The Chairman said the present staff consisted of Mr. Ede, the three men before the Tribunal, two unfit and Mr. Thomas, discharged from the Army after service in France.

Mr. Holyoak said the Company handled business of \$20,000 a day and it was absolutely impossible to further reduce the staff which had already reached a dangerous level.

The Chairman read extracts from a letter from Mr. Arobbatt stating that by re-arrangement of the work in the office with their Fire Inspector, Mr. J. Cochrane, who had a thorough knowledge of fire insurance and who could be kept in closer touch with the head office and available in case

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN AMERICA.

German Insurance Business Acquired.

The New York correspondent of the Kokusai News Agency sends a couple of items of news of considerable interest. One is that an announcement that the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., has invaded the American fire insurance field, has aroused considerable interest in financial circles in New York. The Japanese interests have taken over the business of the Aschen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, one of the larger German concerns that was closed up after America entered the war. The Tokyo Marine Company, formerly had been engaged in writing marine insurance in the United States, and was the only Japanese insurance concern doing business in New York. It has now changed its charter to enable it to take up the lapsed business of the German companies. The Aschen and Munich company reported in New York in 1918 gross premiums of \$1,861,888 and \$808,027 paid the policyholders on losses. At the close of 1918 the German company had in the United States insurance in force totalling \$315,098,045.

Complaints of Japanese competition were made by American manufacturers on May 20th at the Tariff Commission's inquiry into the surgical instrument industry. Mr. Camille L. Gairdner, of Newark, N. J., who makes surgical scissors, expressed fear that he would be unable to compete with German and Japanese after the war because of the greater labour cost in America. He expects that much of his machinery will be useless.

In Canada, according to Mr. E. J. Sovatkin, of Brooklyn Japanese have closed the market to United States goods because of their lower prices.

A sample of an artery forgoes made in Japan was shown by Mr. Harry W. Lenta, of Philadelphia. Japanese firms, he said, laid them down in Philadelphia for \$4.80 a dozen, while the American product cost \$11.40 a dozen. He said Japanese were also supplying South America via New York.

Judgment Reserved.

The case of J. Spint and Co. v. the American Machinery and Export Co., Inc., was heard in Tientsin, on the 28th ult., by His Honour Judge U. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China. Judgment will be rendered in the case in Shanghai.

of need to help and to put a certain amount of time in the office, he (Mr. Arobbatt) considered that he could be spared. If the present staff would not permit of such re-arrangement he thought the substitution of an unfit man or otherwise exempted man with suitable knowledge might be arranged.

In the case of Mr. Mansfield, the Chairman said he did not make exactly the same suggestion as Mr. Arobbatt but to some extent he was of the same opinion. He said that by rearrangement with the staff elsewhere he considered that he could be spared.

Mr. Holyoak reiterated that it was impossible to spare any men, and Mr. Hay asked to be allowed to make some remarks in private to the Tribunal.

Major Morgan made no claim, and all three men were exempted for the time being.

Solicitors and the Tribunal.

The Chairman, at the close of the sitting, said that representations had been made to the Tribunal on behalf of the Law Society that the Society was supposed to have shown some indifference to the interests of solicitors by sending in certain additional statistics only just before the meeting last Monday. The Tribunal certainly did not think there was any such indifference and he might mention that the Society originally began communications with the Tribunal as early as June 19, nearly three weeks before.

The Tribunal again meets on Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A BELGIAN APPEAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Belgian Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Kew Gardens, London.

May 25, 1918.

Sir,—May we appeal to your feelings of righteousness and of benevolence in asking you to open in your worthy paper a subscription on behalf of our Belgian Order of St. John of Jerusalem?

Without having any connection with the English Order, which is covering the British Empire only, our Belgian branch has been constituted to help the victims of this war, especially the blinded soldiers and the distressed widows of our brave men.

We perfectly realise that you have yourselves to support your own charities, but we cannot help laying stress upon the fate of our fighting men because their fellow-countrymen, unable to help them for the time being, will be so exhausted after the war, we are afraid, that the task will be beyond their power.

The soldiers of every country in this war have at least this comfort of remaining in close touch with their families, through letters. The Belgian soldiers, isolated from their country by the German trenches, have been without any news from their relatives for almost four years.

Yet, they are the gallant soldiers of that little army which at Liege barred the road to the German hordes during a fortnight, losing a fourth of their effectives, but allowing France to hastily complete her mobilisation.

They are those soldiers who by their successive raids from the "camp retranche" of Antwerp held up two German army corps marching towards the Marne where was won the first great battle for Freedom and Righteousness; enemy reinforcements might have turned the scale.

They are those soldiers who tired, even exhausted, through that awful retreat from Antwerp, were asked to hold three days on the river Yser, waiting for French help, and who held unbroken for twelve days.

They are those who first experienced the disastrous and at the time unexpected use of poisonous gas. Many of them are blinded for ever or dangerously struck and their cure will take perhaps several years.

And they are those who fought with such gallantry against a foe tenfold superior in numbers, during the now proceeding great battle in which they succeeded in taking many prisoners, thus deserving the warm congratulations of the British Press.

Perhaps through the great distance which separates your country from the battle fields, the sufferings of our soldiers are not quite realised by the people. But still those sufferings are born for a cause dear to you, a cause which is yours as well as ours.

What would have happened to the civilisation of the world, if Germany, while in her original strength, had succeeded in crushing the British and French Armies at the very beginning of the war and had then been able to turn all her power against any liberty-loving country?

To-day, Prussian Militarism, though still powerful, bears in itself the germ of death. It will be of immortal glory for our little army to have struck the first blow, of course, for the sake of our own country first, but also for the whole world's sake.

It is therefore a debt of gratitude that the world has contracted towards our heroic soldiers and we feel sure, Mr. Editor, that in the appeal we hope you will be so kind as to issue, you will put this point in the most suitable way to your readers.

May we also lay stress upon a secondary point?

You know no doubt by experience that, to be a success, every newspaper's subscription must mention the names and donations of subscribers, in order to stimulate the generous feelings of the readers. We therefore deem it insufficient to indicate the headquarters of the Fund for the send-

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

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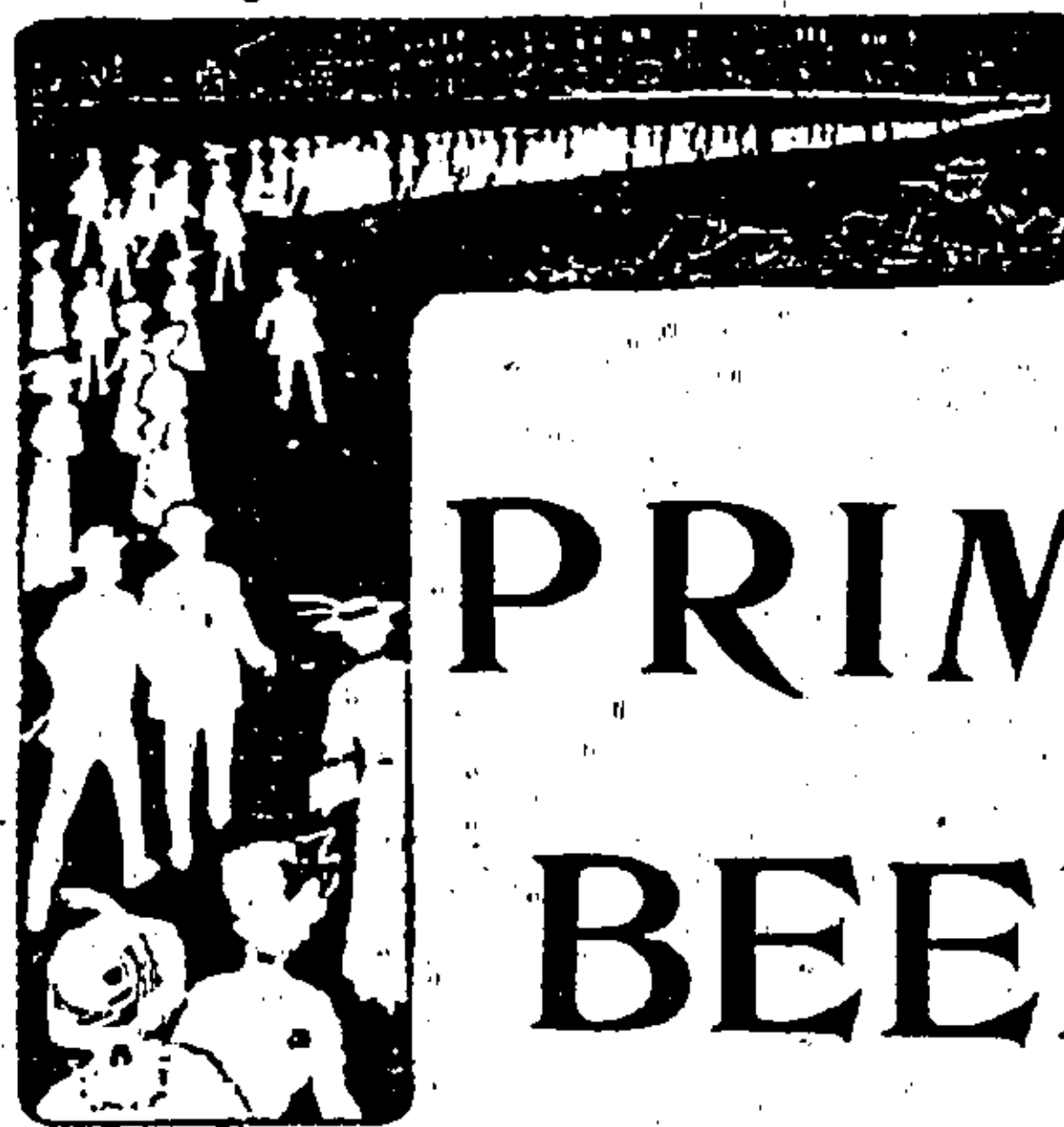
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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN SHOES. WHITE SHOES

\$5.00 PER PAIR.

'PHONE 644.

ing of money. We think that it is to the paper itself that the subscriptions should first be forwarded, same being sent to us later on, when the subscription list is closed, for we intend to thank every subscriber individually.

We are putting our requirements at \$200,000, half to be used as endowment and half for purchasing or building a large hospital of the kind of the British Ophthalmic Hospital erected near Jerusalem by the English Order of St. John.

Would every worthy paper bring in its own contribution by a well-designed appeal to its readers, we are confident that the above amount would soon be collected.

With our warmest and anticipated thanks,
Yours etc.,
For the Committee:
DE SMETS MONDER.
Vice Chairman and Hon. Sec.
[We shall be happy to forward to the proper quarter any subscriptions received.—Ed. H. K. T.]

Go to bed happy—Get up happy.

WEAR A

Loose-fitting

Short sleeve, Knee Length.

SLEEPING SUIT.

Made from a cool thin fabric that lets air through. Cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

The comfiest Slumber Suit to be had, and only

\$2.25 per Suit at

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"PHŒNIX"

SILK SOCKS.

"PHŒNIX" AMERICA'S best SILK HOSIERY is GUARANTEED PURE SILK, with re-inforced

TOES, HEELS and FEET.

PRICE \$1.50 per pair. \$8.00 per Half-dozen.

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NEW TROPICAL MODELS

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UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

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CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

" " Bottle. \$1.20

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Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	*Key West	28th Oct.
*Key West 10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States, also to Europe and West India, apply to

J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special fare is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration in.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

* Omitting Shanghai & for Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sato Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	15th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

* Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNBESPOILED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	15th July at noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	18th July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 13, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular, Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijipanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	SUN., 14th July at 11 a.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 17th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Woosung. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

BOHNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadin, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato. TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

SINGAPORE OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

19, ROBINSON ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2800.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co.

It is reported that the rate of dividend for the current term will be limited to 4 per cent. and calls will be made for payment of ¥12.50 on shares unissued. The capital is to be increased to ¥50,000,000 from ¥30,000,000.

Concrete Shipbuilding in
the States.

Mr. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has asked Congress for \$50,000,000 dollars for the development of concrete shipbuilding. The plan is to establish at once five Government yards, two on the Pacific Coast and three in the South. The concrete ship "Faith," built on the Pacific Coast for private account, is almost ready to undertake a voyage. Preliminary reports on the launching have been enthusiastic as to its possibilities.

Cotton Freight to Japan.

The Osaka raw cotton merchants, represented by Mr. Kodama, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have been in negotiation as to the freight for the shipment of next season's American cotton. It is reported that an agreement has been reached to fix the rate at \$3.15, the estimated shipments from America to Japan being put at 200,000 bales to be carried between October 15 and April 30 next. It is expected that the allotment will be 95,000 bales for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 60,000 bales for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and 45,000 bales for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Singapore's First Concrete Ship.

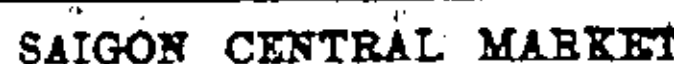
The reinforced concrete ferry-boat built by Messrs Brossard, Mopin & Co., was launched on Wednesday night at Tanjong Rhuo says the Singapore Free Press of June 29. All precautions had been taken for a satisfactory launch and everything went on satisfactorily until the boat was released on the launching ways. Soon after it had started some part of the launching ways gave way under the weight of the boat, with the result that the boat dropped from one of its supports a considerable height, sustaining some local damage. However it reached the water and floated. It was thought after to ground the boat on the beach for the night, and on the following morning it was towed into dock at Koppel Harbour, where it is now lying dry. From a close inspection it appears that the damage is only a matter of a few weeks before the boat is put right again and the boat put into service. That the strain on the hull was very severe is shown by one of the launchways, 14 inches square, broken clean through at a point between two supports about four feet apart. All the technical men who witnessed the launching and afterwards inspected the boat are unanimous in praising the qualities shown by this concrete boat. This unfortunate accident in the launching will cause a slight delay. But it has proved beyond doubt the qualities and great possibilities of reinforced concrete for boat construction, and has given confidence to the people who had doubts with regard to the behaviour of concrete boats when subjected to shocks or heavy strain. The new vessel is to be used as a ferry boat to convey the goods wagons of the F. M. S. Railway across the Johore Straits. The boat is 120 ft long, 27 ft beam, and 8 ft moulded depth. The gross displacement is 500 tons. The deadweight capacity is about 260 tons; only 120 tons will be required by the six wagons the boat is designed to carry. It is built completely of reinforced concrete with the exception of a part of the deck, which is of teak wood. In addition to the rails for the wagons, the deck carries all the fittings required for their handling, such as steam and dummy capstans, also the steering gear, bollards, anchor davit, etc. As the boat is not self-propelled, it will have to be towed by a steam launch. The reinforced concrete hull was designed and built by Messrs. Brossard Mopin & Co., of Singapore (Mr. P. H. Barriere, local agent) for the Federated Malay States Railways. Mr. R. W. Hiam, the engineer in charge of special services, being in direct charge of the construction with Mr. J. E. Bell. The woodwork and fittings and machinery were supplied by the Singapore Harbour Board, and fixed by the Singapore Slipway and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Phone No. 1500.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



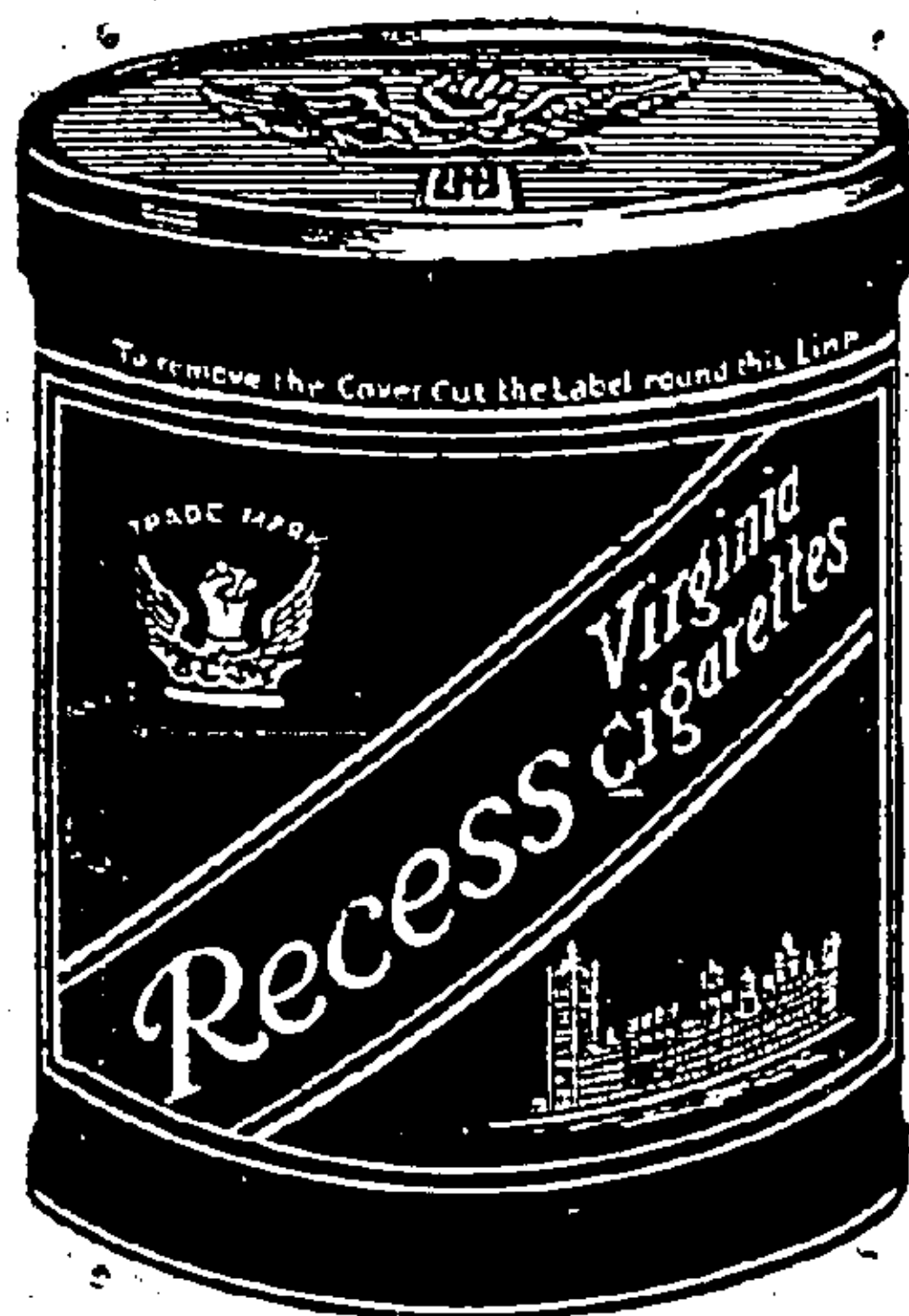
Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS

EIBH ORU, Manag
Hongkong 11th March 1919

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air - Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



NOTICES.



PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	1.5	10	100
2	As per plan	1.5	10	100
3	As per plan	1.5	10	100
4	As per plan	1.5	10	100
5	As per plan	1.5	10	100
6	As per plan	1.5	10	100
7	As per plan	1.5	10	100
8	As per plan	1.5	10	100
9	As per plan	1.5	10	100
10	As per plan	1.5	10	100

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2.3.0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1918 at 3/4 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 15th August 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrant.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th July to SATURDAY the 10th August, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned, do not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by the management of the Palace Hotel, before July 1, 1918.

J. OXBERRY,
Palace Hotel,
Kowloon.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all Kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$6.05 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.85 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road, Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

16 Des Vaux Road, West.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 220 & 120.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUDELL STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE.

MRS. MORITA.

CERTIFICATED MASSEURS

PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

IF DESIRED.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabati (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Firearms—F. War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Entebbe, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khawib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qasr Salih, Suk-ah-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—14th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th July, 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung—14th July, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—14th July, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th July.

Swatow—15th July, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—15th July, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th July.

Amoy—16th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via San Francisco—16th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, 16th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th July, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

Honolulu—17th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 18th July.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—18th July, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—18th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 19th July.

Tientsin—19th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—19th July 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd July.

Shanghai and North China—23rd July, 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 12d. 13h. 12m.—Warning to Hongkong, Canton and Coast Ports:—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 113° E. moving S. or S.W. 4 to 8 m.p.h.

July 12d. 13h. 15m.—No returns from Japan, Wladivostok, and Indo China. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and Weihaiwei, and increased slightly elsewhere; except at Hongkong, where it remains stationary with a tendency to decrease. Owing to the lack of telegraphic returns it is impossible to indicate with certainty the positions of the typhoon and the depression. The former is probably situated to the south of Kinsu moving N.E. and local observations indicate that the latter has moved eastward to about 250 miles south of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 42.69 inches at an average of 43.43 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh breeze at first, cloudy later.
2 Formosa Channel	Variable winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	As No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	As No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Yokohama	6a	29.54	55	93	n	4b	
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kyushu							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Sonima							
Whampoa	6a	29.54	55	93	n	4b	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai	6a	29.54	55	93	n	4b	
Canton	6a	29.54	55	93	n	4b	
Swatow	5a	29.56	73	84	0r		
Taihu		29.55	77		0r		
Tientsin		29.55	79		1.0		
Kobe		29.54	77		sw	4r	
Peking		29.54	81		sw	1.0	
Canton	6a	29.52	78	95	0b		
H'kong		29.51	78	90	0b		
Gap Rock		29.43	79	92	ne	4c	
Macao		29.43	79	92	ne	2b	
Shanghai	6a	29.57	81	76	sw	4c	
Manila		29.73	79	87	sw	2c	
Legaspi		29.78	73	94	0r		
Tacloban		29.75	77	84	sw	4c	
Hollo		29.75	77	84	sw	4c	
Surigao		29.73			ne	2c	
Guam		29.73	81	95	sw	2b	
Luzon		29.73	81	95	sw	2b	

G. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 12, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, overcast, passing showers, equally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On date	On date
Barometer	29.50	29.51
Temperature	86	78
Humidity	73	90
Wind Direction	E. CALM	E.
Force	3	0
Weather	0.00	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	86	78
Lowest	73	78

H.K. Observatory, July 12, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 6th July to 14th July.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 8	10.15	4.15
Tues. 9	10.15	4.15
Wed. 10	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 11	10.15	4.15
Fri. 12	10.15	4.15
Sat. 13	10.15	4.15
Sun. 14	10.15	4.15

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 11th, 12th & 13th, 1918.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

Episode 9

"The Warning on the Wire."

Episode 10

"The Hold-Up."

MAX LINDER'S

GREAT TWO-PART COMEDY

"A DOCTOR IN SPITE OF HIMSELF."

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 451.

ETC. ETC.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY, 14 & 15.

JUDEX?

Episode 6

Episode 7

"BONT DE ZAN."

"THE SECRET OF THE COUNTESS."

"THE BIG IDEA."

Harold Lloyd Comedy.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY ORDER.

Chinese General's Poetical Address to His Troops.

It used to be the custom of ancient Generals to proclaim what was known as the "Ten Kills" whenever troops were stationed at any place. The Ten Kills read something like the following:—

Execution for one who commits rape;

Execution for one who robs the people;

Execution for one who runs away on the approach of the enemy;

Execution for one who fails to advance on hearing the sound of the drums; etc., etc.

These were in days when an imperial edict was sufficient to order the soldiers to advance.

Now that the troops have to be paid handsomely before they can be made to march forward or shoot straight with their rifles, says the Shanghai Gazette, the "Ten Kills" have lost their terror.

General Chang Chingso, of Hanan however, is as resolute as he is superstitious. Says he, why pay tens of thousands of dollars to prevent the soldiers' disobedience when you can do it by spending a few dollars? So he prints a few thousand copies of an old woman's sayings and sits down in his well-guarded yamen smoking his water pipe contented and satisfied. The following is a translation of the military order which he has sent out to his troops:—the original is in doggerel verse:—

Listen, my ideal soldiers,

Lend your ears and quietly listen.

Listen to a song of mine,

The title of which is Don't Baste.

A soldier must be admirable in virtue.

The enemy to kill and the people to save.

Debauchery is the greatest of all sins.

To be guilty of it is a serious crime.

Baste not the wife and daughter of another man.

For what would you say if they ravished you?

Some day the account will have to be reckoned.

And remember there are Heaven and Spirits and Gods to witness.

Terrible will be the sight of the hills of swords and trees of daggers.

Then wilt sink into the bottomless hell without any hope of ever coming out again.

Once there was a man, Mao Fei-hu, And his nickname was Yellow Tiger.

For bravery and valour he had no match.

But also, debauchery was his weakness.

Four hundred women into captivity did he take.

And over them he placed Wang Yi-wen to watch.

Death would be his fate if the women should escape.

When Fei-hu went to war, the women were liberated.

To save his own life Wang also escaped.

The Taiping rebellion was then suppressed.

Fei-hu became poor and destitute.

His body was covered with sores.

And his corpse left unattended by the road side.

His flesh furnished food to the dogs.

And served as food for the birds of the sky.